INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

| Property/District Name: Rick E. Jenkins House | Survey Number: G-IV-A-235 |
|---|--|
| Project: US 219/Oakland Vicinity Improvement Project | Agency: MSHA |
| Site visit by MHT Staff: No Yes Name | Date |
| Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended X | |
| Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A | B C D E F G None |
| Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessdary and attach map) | |
| and Mountain Lake Park areas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. barn, the property also attests to the primacy of agriculture in the Oakland region in development of summer vacation resorts and hotels in the Oakland area in the nine region. Toward the end of this period, a writer described Oakland as a commercial Agriculture was the predominant economic activity outside of Oakland in the late in percent of the county's land mass in 1880, and more than 60 percent by 1910. Farm products, oats, corn, buckwheat, wheat, rye, and barley as well as cattle, sheep, swissort in the early twentieth century, Oakland still remained an important local mer during this period. The Jenkins house typifies much of the region's late nineteenth-mid-twentieth-century modernization strategies that many area homeowners have understand the region of the region of persons significant to contributed significantly to broad patterns of the area's historical development. The distinctive type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinguishable information important in history or prehistory. | the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The teenth century had helped to stimulate settlement of the late town surrounded by rich farming and grazing land, nineteenth century, as farmland comprised about 50 ms of this period typically raised potatoes, orchard ine, and horses. Although no longer as prominent a cantile and community center, and continued its growth century architecture but also exemplifies the kinds of update aging housing stock. the Oakland area's past or with events that have a architecture does not represent a particularly of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a |
| Document on the property/district is presented in: Historic Structures Inventory a | nd Determination of Eligibility Report |
| (KCI/MSHA 1997) | |
| Prepared by: Gabrielle M. Lanier/KCl Technologies, Inc. | 5/1/98 |
| Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services | Date |
| NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable | |
| BL | N |
| Reviewer, NR program | Date |

Jenkins House G-IV-A-235 39 Pineview Drive Oakland vicinity Circa 1880 Private

This is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, gable-roofed frame dwelling with an open wraparound front porch, a gable-roofed dormer, a large gable-roofed two-story addition, and a smaller one-story addition topped with an asymmetrical gable roof. Although the original main block of the house, which consisted of a late nineteenth-century gable-roofed rectangular core with a wraparound porch, is still visible, it has been largely consumed by this later series of additions. The house faces south-southeast and stands on an open, gently sloping site about two miles northeast of Oakland.

The Rick E. Jenkins House, heavily modernized but with a *circa* 1880 core, relates to the continued growth and settlement of the Oakland and Mountain Lake Park areas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With its rebuilt and adaptively reused *circa* 1890 bank barn, the property also attests to the primacy of agriculture in the Oakland region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Jenkins house typifies much of the region's late nineteenth-century architecture but also exemplifies the kinds of mid-twentieth-century modernization strategies that many area homeowners have used to update aging housing stock.

| 1. Name o | of Property | (indicate preferred name | ie) | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| historic | | | | | |
| other | Rick E. Jenkins | House | | | |
| 2. Location | on | | | | |
| street & number | 39 Pineview Dri | ve | | not for publication | |
| city, town | Oakland | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | X vicinity | **** |
| county | Garrett | | | | |
| 3. Owner | of Propert | y (give names and mail | ing addresses of all | owners) | |
| name | Rick E. Jenkins | | | | |
| street & number | 85 Pineview Dri | ve | | telephone | |
| city, town | Oakland | | | state and zip code | MD 21550-9603 |
| 4. Location | n of Legal I | Description | | | |
| courthouse, regis | stry of deeds, etc. | Garrett County Courthous | se | tax map and parcel | 72-16-123 |
| city, town | Oakland | | | liber and folio | 457/41 |
| 5. Primar | y Location | of Additional D |)ata | | |
| Contributing Determined Determined Recorded b | Resource in Loca Eligible for the Nat Ineligible for the N y HABS/HAER | onal Register District I Historic District ional Register/Maryland Re ational Register/Maryland F esearch report at MHT | | | |
| 6. Classif | ication | | | | |
| Category district _X building(s) structure site object | Ownership public _X private both | Current Functionagriculturecommerce/tradedefenseXdomesticeducationfunerarygovernmentx_health careindustry | landscape recreation/ cu religion social transportatio work in prog unknown vacant/not in other: | on $\frac{3}{0}$ on $\frac{0}{3}$ ress $\frac{3}{3}$ | Noncontributing O buildings O sites O structures O objects O Total Ontributing Resources sted in the Inventory |

| 7. Descript | lion | Inventory No. | G-IV-A-235 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Condition excellent _X good fair | deteriorated ruins altered | | |

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The building rests on a poured concrete foundation that encloses a full cellar. The house is sheathed in gray aluminum drop siding with white trim and topped with an asphalt-shingled gable roof finished with an aluminum eave and cornice. A very large rectangular exterior chimney rises on the southeast elevation of the modern two-story addition. This chimney and the entire southeast elevation of the two-story addition are clad in a distinctive, tightly coursed and dressed stone that has the appearance of a well-executed dry-laid stone wall. A second interior chimney rises from the northwest slope of the roof over the main block; this chimney is built of concrete block with a projecting clay flue tile. The gable-roofed dormer is clad in aluminum siding to match the rest of the house; it is also topped with an asphalt-shingled roof with aluminum eaves.

Fenestration consists of a mixture of single and paired, one-over-one, eight-over-eight, and twelve-over-twelve, double-hung aluminum sash finished with aluminum surrounds. The dormer is lit by a single eight-over-eight double-hung aluminum sash window. Single octagonal windows pierce the southwest and northeast gables.

The primary entrance is centered on the northeast elevation and is fitted with a modern door with a glass upper section. A set of modern sliding glass doors pierces the same elevation of the asymmetrically-roofed addition, and a paneled wooden door leads into a gable-roofed, aluminum-clad cellar entrance projecting from the northwest wall of this same addition. A set of modern French doors pierces the northwest elevation of the modern two-story addition at both first and second-floor levels. Door openings are finished with aluminum surrounds.

The front porch wraps around the southeast and northeast elevations of the original main block. The porch consists of an open concrete deck, turned wooden posts and balustrade, a wooden ceiling, and an asphalt-shingled hipped roof finished with exposed rafter feet. The rear porch consists of an open wooden deck encircled by a turned wooden gated balustrade. A similarly balustraded wooden balcony/deck projects from the same elevation at second-floor level. A balustraded set of open wooden steps links these first and second-floor decks. The westernmost corner of the first-floor deck is partially concealed by a wooden privacy fence and contains a hot tub.

A one-story gable-roofed gable-fronted frame garage/tractor shed stands near the southwest corner of the house. This building rests on concrete piers infilled with stone. The walls are clad in board and batten siding and the building is topped with a corrugated metal gable roof with a wooden eave and exposed rafter feet. A full-width addition extends from the rear gable; this addition rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in vertical board siding that has been partially overlaid with rolled asphalt. Several paired and tripled four-light and six-light fixed sash windows light the interior. The main entrance pierces the northeast elevation and contains a set of swinging fiberboard doors. A standard-sized paneled wooden door pierces the southeast elevation. All door and window openings are finished with wooden surrounds.

A large gable-roofed frame bank barn that has been converted into the Pineview Veterinary Hospital stands northwest of the house and garage/tractor shed. According to the owner, this building blew down in a 1944 tornado but was rebuilt shortly thereafter on the same foundation. The present building is sheathed in vertical wooden boards on the first level and large asbestos panels on the upper level. The upper gables are clad in asbestos shingles. The building is topped with a corrugated metal roof finished with exposed angled and scooped rafter feet. The main entrance is located on the northeast gable and contains a set of double doors protected by an open-sided gable-roofed entry. Several one-over-one, double-hung sash windows light the interior of the lower level, and two fixed one-light sash windows have been surrounded by glass brick infill and set into an earlier, larger opening. A smaller one-story gable-roofed concrete block addition extends from the southwest gable. A shed-roofed concrete block addition extends from the northwest elevation. Although the lower level of the barn now serves as examination rooms, and the primary entrance to the hospital now pierces the northeast gable, the original embanked entrance once stood on the northwest elevation. The original earthen ramp that led up to this entrance is still present.

| Inventory No. | G-IV-A-235 |
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| Name | | |
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| Continuation Sheet | | |
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| | | |

An asphalt-covered driveway running perpendicular to the main road extends past the northeast elevation of the house, continuing downhill to cross a small creek and terminate in a large parking area next to the hospital. One driveway splits off from this main drive and leads up to the garage/tractor shed; a second driveway forks off of the parking lot and leads to a neighboring house. Several large coniferous and deciduous trees shade the immediate house lot. The entire property slopes downhill slightly from the main road. Although the house and barn are presently occupied and in good condition, the integrity of both has been severely compromised by extensive additions and alterations.

| 8. Significance | | Inventory No. G-IV-A-235 | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Period Areas of Significance 1600-1699 | Check and justify below | X health/medicine industry invention landscape architecture law literature maritime history military | performing arts philosophy politics/government religion science social history transportation other: | |
| Specific dates Circa 1880 Builder/Architect Unknown | | | | |
| Evaluation for: | | | | |
| X National Register Maryland Register not evaluated | | | | |

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual).

The Rick E. Jenkins House, heavily modernized but with a *circa* 1880 core, relates to the continued growth and settlement of the Oakland and Mountain Lake Park areas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With its rebuilt and adaptively reused *circa* 1890 bank barn, the property also attests to the primacy of agriculture in the Oakland region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The development of summer vacation resorts and hotels in the Oakland area in the nineteenth century had helped to stimulate settlement of the region. Toward the end of this period, a writer described Oakland as a commercial town surrounded by rich farming and grazing land. Agriculture was the predominant economic activity outside of Oakland in the late nineteenth century, as farmland comprised about 50 percent of the county's land mass in 1880, and more than 60 percent by 1910. Farms of this period typically raised potatoes, orchard products, oats, corn, buckwheat, wheat, rye, and barley as well as cattle, sheep, swine, and horses. Although no longer as prominent a resort in the early twentieth century. Oakland still remained an important local mercantile and community center, and continued its growth during this period. The Jenkins house typifies much of the region's late nineteenth-century architecture but also exemplifies the kinds of mid-twentieth-century modernization strategies that many area homeowners have used to update aging housing stock.

Known Design Source:

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|---|---|
| HISTORIC CONTEXT: | |
| MARYLAND COM | APREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA |
| Geographic Organization: | Western Maryland |
| Chronological/Developmental Period(s): | Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930 |
| Historic Period Theme(s): | Agriculture Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning |
| Resource Type: | |
| Category: | Buildings |
| Historic Environment: | Rural |
| Historic Function(s) and Use(s): | Dwelling, outbuilding, and barn |
| | |

None

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.94 acres

Acreage surveyed 1.94 acress

Quadrangle name Qakland, MD-WV

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Parcel 123, Map 72, Grid 16

11. Form Prepared By

| name/title | Gabrielle M. Lanier/Architectural Historian | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|---------------|
| organization | KCI Technologies, Inc. | date | 3-12-97 |
| street & number | 10 North Park Drive | telephone | 410-316-7857 |
| city or town | Hunt Valley | state and zip code | MD 21030-1888 |

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

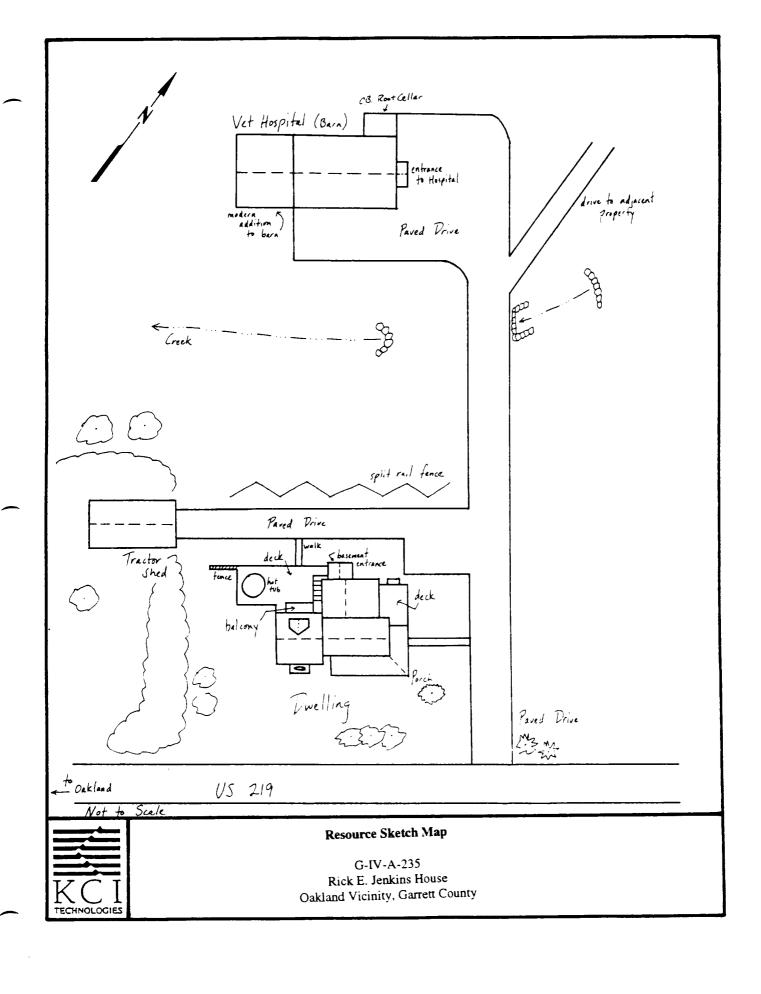
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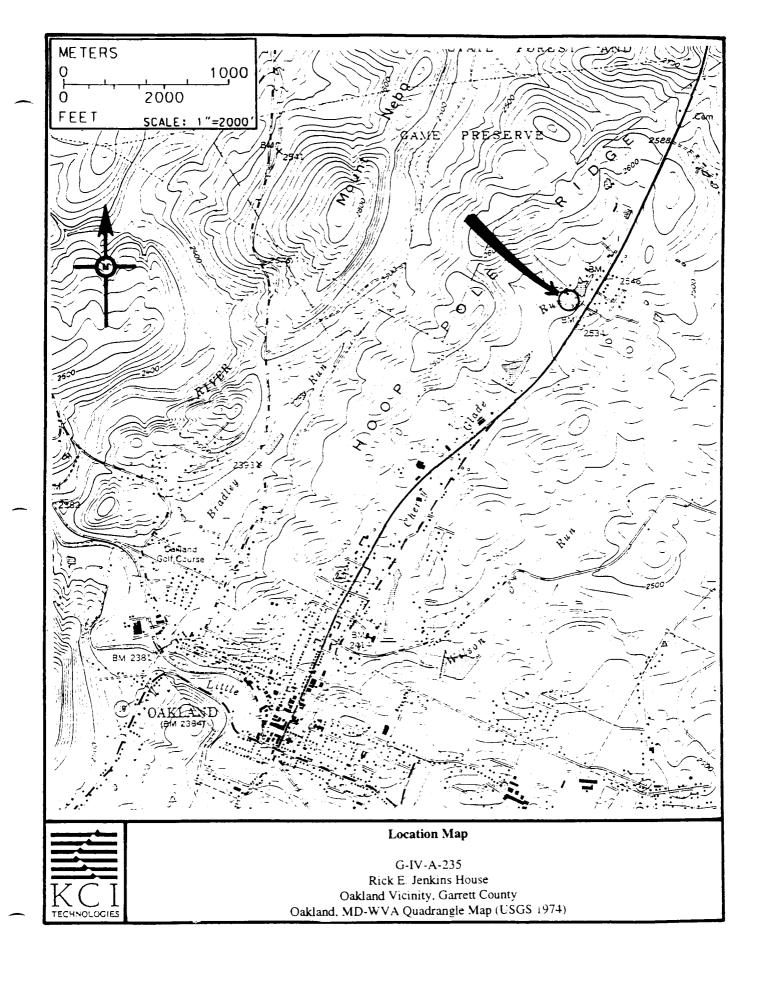
Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032 410-514-7600

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